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I HAVE often reflected on the hard Fate of *Men in Power*, that even the worſt are taxed with more Evils than ever they committed, and the very beſt are accuſed of Crimes which they never knew or imagined. This Hardſhip, under which all Miniſters have grievouſly complained, ariſes from the Baſeneſs, Incompetency, and Iniquity of their Subordinates; and as no Wiſdom is equal to diſcern all bad Qualities or wicked Intentions in Men, as no Power is able to cope with all the Enormities in civil Society, or to purge a Government of every Corruption; wherefore many intolerable Grievances will remain, many profligate Creatures will haunt a Court, many ſcandalous Jobbs will every Day be carried on; and hence much Odium will attend a Miniſter, though his Hands be ever ſo clean, though his Heart be ever pure, or his Actions ever ſo well intended.

As it is ſomething elſe beſides the Paſſion for telling Truth, which makes Men follow Courts; it is likewiſe often ſomething elſe than the Zeal for ſerving Miniſters, which draws Men into their Circles, and makes them hang upon their Fortunes. Few care to ſpeak in Court any Thing which they do not think will be agreeable, and few engage in any Service, but what they think moſt ſafe and profitable. It is not within the Province, or becoming the Characters of Many, to be free or liberal of their Advice to great Men. Thoſe who are warranted to declare their Opinions, either chuſe the pleaſing Ways of Flattery, than the difficult Office of explaining ſevere unpalatable Truths. In ſerving Miniſters, Men are ſtill as ſelfiſh as they are in advising them; and, with all the oſtentatious Zeal of perſonal Attachment, are cool, and ſlow, and reſerved, where any Hazard attends the Service, or any Doubts may follow the Proof of faithful Affection.

How many inſuperable Difficulties muſt attend every Adminiſtration, when in the Multitudes, which daily ſurround them, ſo few are diſintereſted, ſteady, or ſincere; when ſo many Men, whoſe Opinions they ask, and whoſe Repreſentations they hear, have perſonal Views, and private Ends, whereby they govern all their Sentiments, and in Conformity to which they model their Advice; when they approach a Miniſter with ſanguine Recommendations of particular Schemes, colour them in the moſt ſpecious Manner as beſt adapted to the publick Intereſt, offer Arguments in their Support ſeemingly inconteſtable; yet all the while have the latent Deſign, ſome diſguiſed Intereſt, which comes to Light in an after Seaſon, and ſhews the Project which was recommended with ſo many plauſible Appearances, a vile Jobb; wherein the Confidence of a Miniſter was baſely abuſed, and his Favour moſt infamouſly ſold by thoſe who followed him, merely with the Intention to betray him.

In all Governments, and under all Miniſters, how many Acts of Power have been done, which ſeemed at firſt to be of the moſt reaſonable Nature, and actually proceeded from the beſt Intentions in the Miniſters; yet afterwards, by ſome Diſcovery, became even popularly odious, from baſe and mercenary Management in thoſe who were adviſed with on the Occaſion, or who proſecuted or conducted it?

REWARDS have been exacted and obtained of the Publick, where thoſe Rewards were not due, or not in the Manner and Degree ſollicited, or not to the Perſons claiming and receiving them. Acts of Favour have been done from the Suggeſtions of Equity, Compaſſion, and every other moving Plea; nay, great and conſiderable Enterprizes have been adviſed and undertaken; from ſecret Springs and hidden Motives; from private Bargains and *myſterious Jobb-Work*; without which, as a late famous Stateſman obſerved, *no Government is worth ſerving.*

How baſe, how odious muſt that Man be, who thus can approach a Miniſter with Smiles in his Face, and Words of Deceit in his Mouth; contriving to inſnare his own Fortune at the Expence of that Miniſter's Honour, and betraying him into Meaſures which muſt diſgrace his Name, and which muſt leave a Blemiſh on the beſt, the faireſt Adminiſtration?

REPROACH and Scandal naturally fall upon a Miniſter, from every Grievance or Iniquity which is diſcovered in Society. All the Miſtakes, the Corruptions, and Oppreſſions committed by Inferiors, are immediately transferred by the Multitude, to thoſe at the Head of Affairs; and the Imputation of Guilt reſts on them, tho' far removed from the guilty Management.

THIS Hardſhip on great Men hath another Source than what it often is aſcribed to, ill Nature and Envy in the Populace. There is, in moſt Men, eſpecially among the Vulgar, an Incapacity to judge of Matters very diſtant from them; nor can they nicely diſtinguiſh where the Guilt ought to be charged, tho' they very plainly ſee a Grievance, be it ever ſo far from them. Hence, without enquiring whoſe Abuſe of Power a Grievance might be owing to, they uſually condemn at once the whole Adminiſtration of Power, for that which might perhaps be only one Man's Crime.

THIS Difficulty which attends the Bulk of Mankind in forming their Judgment; and this Reproach which thence ſo unrighteouſly follows a Miniſter, where the Enormities of his Adherents become the Subject of publick Complaint, will infinitely aggravate the Baſeneſs and Treachery of thoſe who beſiege Miniſters, in order to ſell them, and cultivate a Share in their Favour, merely to expoſe it in the Market, and proſtitute that Favour to the beſt Bidder.

WITH what Shame and Horror muſt that Man look into his own Heart, who hath laid all the Snares in a Miniſter's Way, which his wicked Invention could contrive; who hath been applying to his good Nature, his Friendſhip and Generoſity, on the cruel and mercileſs Deſign of drawing him into Schemes, where he muſt lend his Power to the Reproach of his Character; and where, whilſt he purely intends a friendly, beneficent Action, he is moſt perfidiouſly abuſed, by being made to aſſiſt a wicked and corrupt one?

SUCH Treachery to Miniſters is frequent, as it is ſcandalous; and ſuch Betrayers of Miniſters, as they are the Men who lead them into Snares, are the firſt to reproach their Conduct. It often happens, that *Patriotiſm* itſelf takes its Riſe from this monſtrous Perfidy; and a guilty mercenary Creature, who hath loſt all Confidence by being detected in ſome Deſign of this Nature, hath no other Method to recover his own Reputation, than by defaming that Miniſter whom he intended to betray.

How many *worthy Followers* does a Court ſometimes loſe, becauſe a Miniſter is not of their Complexion; becauſe they have not Countenance for Jobbs, nor can deceive his Confidence, or be allowed to ſell his Favour? From their having thus employed their Time in all the refined Projects of Corruption, they know how to load their Invectives with proper Articles of Clamour; and need not look any farther than their own black Intentions, when they would enumerate Frauds, or inſtance horrible Enormities. It is thus they revenge themſelves of a Miniſter, whom they found too wiſe to be enſnared, too juſt to be miſled. They brand him with thoſe Crimes which they would have ſeduced him to encourage; and, becauſe he would not ſuffer them to profit by ſuch Villainy, they charge him with the Guilt of profiting by it himſelf.

IT is however to be obſerved on the Side of an honeſt Miniſter: Whenever he is oppoſed by ſuch Men, it is ſome Conſolation and Advantage to him that they are againſt him. He would have much more to fear from them, were he acting in Concert with them; and therefore a Defection of mercenary, reſtleſs, unſatisfied Men, is a happy Revolution in a Miniſter's Favour. He loſes thoſe whom it would hurt him to retain; he loſes the falſe and the baſe, the ungrateful and corrupt Part of his Followers. He is open to their Attacks, and liable to their Injuries, only whilſt he is in Friendſhip with them; whereas, from the Moment when they become his Enemies, they are harmleſs, and have no Capacity to hurt him, ſince he ceaſes to have Confidence in them.

As they followed him only for the Sake of ſerving themſelves, he hath loſt the Attachment of none who ever meant to ſerve him. As they had bad Hearts and corrupt Views, they might have enſnared him, they might have betrayed him, whilſt he continued to truſt them; but when once he is divided from them, he is fenced and ſecured againſt them. He is continually on his Guard, liable to no Surprize from Treachery; and thoſe who remain with him, though fewer, are ſtronger and better united, becauſe they are purged of thoſe who muſt be ever weakening and betraying them. A few faithful Friends is a better Guard to any Miniſter, than a crowded Train of falſe, or fickle Followers, who are an Incumbrance on him in his Proſperity, as well as dangerous to him in Times of Oppreſſion and Uncertainty.

IT is indeed to the Scandal of a Government, when the Adminiſtration ſhall protect and retain Men of abandoned Principles, and profligate Characters. It muſt therefore be as foul a Stain on Parties, acting in Oppoſition to a Government, when they avow thoſe Men, who have been notoriouſly guilty of every baſe, ſelfiſh and mercenary Action; who go over to them, and join in Oppoſition with them, from no other Motive, but that their Views have not been, or cannot be, gratified by the Men in Power; who adhere to this Oppoſition to revenge their Diſappointment, and would as readily renounce it, were they but offered their Price.

SUCH Men, when they declaim againſt Corruption, are like the Drunkard and Glutton, preaching againſt Intemperance. In ſuch a Caſe, an honeſt Man might reaſonably think, there wanted no Law, nor Penalty againſt Corruption, but an Act of Parliament for ever to exclude them from Employments. A Man, who hath manifeſtly given his Voice againſt a Government, from no other Motive than the Hopes of getting an Office, or revenging a Diſappointment, ought for ever to be incapable of taking or holding that Office, which he would obtain by Means ſo infamous.

NOR is it a Paradox, that the Declaimers againſt Corruption are the Patrons of Corruption. For, as they are the Men who commence publick Diviſions from private Ambition, and make their Diſappointments at Court the Motives of their Oppoſition to the Government; ſo they are the Men, who make Places and Penſions the *Price of Votes* for *a Government*, by making the Loſs, or Refuſal of ſuch Places and Penſions the *Conſideration of Votes* againſt a *Government*.

WITH what Effrontery can ſuch Men open their Mouths againſt Vice, from whoſe very Infection and Influence they are known to ſpeak? Or, with what Intention can they propoſe Reſtraints of that Practice, which they themſelves avowedly recommend; namely, the Practice of acquiring Employments, by ſerving a Government in Parliament? The World muſt ſee, in the Conduct of theſe very Men, that they do not, and will not, ſerve the Government in Parliament, becauſe they have not acquired Places. Can it be ſuppoſed then, that, if this is their Quarrel, if they oppoſe the Court from ſuch a Diſappointment, they will frame Laws to prevent themſelves from ever being gratified? Or rather, may it not be reaſonably concluded, that they mean ſuch Laws only to ſerve a *preſent Occaſion*, merely to model Employments, and to exclude ſuch Men as are not in a good Underſtanding with them; by whoſe Excluſion, Power and Place they may ſucceed, and render thoſe *Corruption-Bills* uſeleſs in Times to come, which only were propoſed to carry on the Jobb-Work of the preſent Seaſon? An illuſtrious Syſtem of Patriotiſm! From Corruption led into Oppoſition, by Oppoſition they improve Corruption, and make it become a more neceſſary and indiſpenſable Expedient of Government. They then frame Bills to reſtrain Expedients which they make neceſſary, that, when thoſe neceſſary Expedients are reſtrained, there may be leſs Power in the Government to repel their Invaſions; and, thus prevailing againſt the Government, they muſt poſſeſs all Power; in which Caſe, how far their Deſigns and Intereſts would be compatible with the Being and Effect of their own Bills, let any Man determine.

FRA. WALSINGHAM.

LONDON.

A Flanders Mail arrived Yeſterday with Letters, which ſay the Report continues at Vienna of the particular Accommodation at Hand betwixt the Courts of Spain and Portugal, as well as of the Forwardneſs of the Negociations for the General Peace of Europe.

The Letters add, that the Sum of 300,000 Piſtoles is carrying under a Guard of Soldiers from Florence to Lombardy, for the Payment of the King of Spain's Troops in that Country.

We

We are assured that his Britannick Majesty does not set out from Hanover till Sunday next.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. John Shaw, a Hamburgh Merchant in Grace church Street, was very decently interred at Alhallows Lombard-street.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. Baron Birch, Cursitor Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and Member of Parliament for Woebly in Herefordshire, was interred in Kensington Church.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the Aldermen and the Sheriffs of this City, waited on the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, when Sir John Williams, Kt. and Alderman, Lord Mayor Elect for the Year ensuing, was presented to his Lordship for his Approbation, according to annual Custom.

The same Day his Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Amelia, took the Diversion of hunting a Hind in Windsor Forest, and about 4 o'Clock returned to Kensington.

The Right Hon. the Lord Nassau Powlett has purchased one of the great Houses in Grosvenor's-Square.

Yesterday the Honourable John Verney, Esq; Chief Justice of Chester, came from his Seat in that County, to his House in Lincoln's-Inn.

On Saturday next the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor will hold the second General Seal before Michaelmas Term.

Yesterday Se'nnight his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went to the Parliament-house at Dublin, and opened the Session with a Speech to both Houses.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has published a Proclamation against a great many Irregularities and Abuses committed there on the Sabbath.

The Earl and Countess of Meath, the Lord Southwell, the Lord Molesworth's Brother and Lady, are arrived there from England; and a Yacht is come to Holyhead, to carry over the Right Honourable William Conolly, Esq; and his Lady.

We hear from Oundle in Northamptonshire, that on Michaelmas Day last, Mr. Benjamin Foley of Binnifield near that Town, a Gentleman of 53 Years of Age, was married to a seventh Wife. 'Tis said he lived with his first Wife above 20 Years.

This Day the Sessions began at the Old Baily, when 21 Prisoners were tried, 9 whereof were cast for Transportation, and 12 Acquitted.

The Audience in General, at the Oratory, on Sunday Evening last, having publickly declared their Approbation of the Oration on the Dutchess of Bedford, and several Gentlemen having requested the Repetition of it next Sunday Evening, it will be then accordingly repeated: A publick Disputation will be held on Preadamites, and the first Sinner; and in the Morning will be an Oration on the Case of a Rash Vow contradicting a Promise of Marriage.

Dublin, Octob. 7. Yesterday there was a Council, when the Right Honourable Henry Boyle, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, was made one of his Majesty's Commissioners, in the Room of the Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghill, Esq;

And the same Day the Right Honourable Marmaduke Coghill, Esq; took the Oaths before the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, to qualify him for Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On Saturday last one —— Matthews was hanged near Stephen's Green, for returning from Transportation. We are assured he was attended at the Place of Execution, by two Women, who both claimed the Honour (after his Execution) of being his Widow. After a long Dispute it was agreed to decide it in a fair Combat, which lasted about half an Hour. At length the Conqueror was, by the Mob, declared the lawful Widow, and carried off in great Triumph.

Edinburgh, Octob. 9. On the 29th September last at Midnight, the Stable, with a Loft full of Hay, and also a Stack of Corn in the Yard, all belonging to the Rev. Mr. James Pursel, Minister of Troquire, in the Stewartry of Galloway, were set on Fire, and burnt to Ashes, by some of the Party in the Parish who had opposed his Settlement. As the Stable was but at three Foot Distance from the House on the one Side, and the Stack near on the other, if the Flames had not been providentially diverted by the Wind's shifting, the House, and all asleep in it, would have suffered the like Fate. This attrocious Crime raises the just Indignation of every good Man who has heard of it; and 'tis hoped the Pains which are taking, will be effectual to discover and bring to Punishment, these wicked and cruel Incendiaries.

Tuesday last died the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Murray, at his Seat of Donibrisle, in the 76th Year of his Age. He was a most worthy Person, possessed of those Virtues which would have adorned any Station, and which raised him above others more than any outward Marks of Rank and Distinction. With an unblemished Integrity he enjoyed an opulent Fortune; his greatest Delight in which was, that it gave him an Opportunity of doing the greater Good; of pursuing the noble Pleasures of Beneficence, and tasting the Sweets of Charity. He was a generous Benefactor, a faithful Friend, an affectionate Husband, a gentle Master, obliging to his Inferiors, without losing the Respect that was due to himself. He was sincerely pious and devout without Affectation, regular in all his Conduct, honoured and loved by all that knew him, to whom his Memory will be ever dear and delightful, and left this World with the humblest Submission and perfect Resignation to the divine Will; and is succeeded in his Honours and Estate, by the Hon. Mr. Francis Stuart, his only surviving Brother.

Leith, Octob. 9. On Tuesday the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of Edinburgh, held their head Court here, with the usual Solemnities, attended with Ten Coaches, and had afterwards a splendid Entertainment at Mr. Forth's.

A Shark 10 Foot long came last Week into the Harbour of Ely in Fife, which alarmed the Inhabitants as if a foreign Enemy had been at the Gates. A Signal to Arms was instantly given, and their Fleet manned to the highest Compliment. Anon was the Shark surrounded, and after a very smart Engagement, the Tide having left her, she was punished with Death for invading the Ely Coast.

Newcastle, Octob. 10. Yesterday Se'nnight the Jean of Whitby, John Heath Master, met with, in his Passage from London to this Port, near Orford-Ness, the Wreck of a Ship, Captain Clevis Worm, of and from Hamburgh, whereon they espied a Woman almost spent, who was coming Passenger from thence to London. Mr. Heath took her on board his Vessel, and used all possible Means to bring her to herself, by nourishing her with the best of every thing he had on board. By his indefatigable Care at length she recovered, when she made the following Relation, viz. That the Ship being in Distress, the Captain and his Men took to their Boat, absolutely refusing, notwithstanding her earnest Entreaties, to let her and the two other Passengers (a Man and a Woman) go with them, that they might have a Chance for their Lives; that the Ship soon after drove off the Whitting, and turning over, all three went down; but she afterwards was washed upon the Wreck, and was there 17 Hours, but the other were drowned; that she was the Wife of Mr. Weintraube, a Hamburgh Merchant, who is now at London, and the Daughter of a Minister at Hamburgh, whom she had been to see, and where she staid six Weeks; and that she took Ship at London with the same Captain (who was an Acquaintance of her's and her Husband's, and therefore was far from expecting such inhuman Usage from him) that she was returning with, he being a Trader to that City. She is now at Shields in perfect Health, excepting a few Bruises which she received, and designs to venture herself to London with Mr. Heath, who, under God, was the Preserver of her Life. Captain Worm and his Men are thought to be lost, the Boat having been sunk, and is since taken up by a Scarborough Bark. The Wreck is now lying near Woodbridge Haven, and Abundance of Goods are taken up and carried ashore.

On Monday last died, at his Seat at Bagsworth in Yorkshire, John Bright, Esq; Unkle to Sir Henry Liddel, much lamented by all who knew him. He hath left Issue two Sons and three Daughters.

Last Saturday Night Mr. John Clarke of Heaton, was killed by a Fall from his Horse, as he was returning home from Sunderland Races.

Glocester, Oct. 14. Last Saturday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the same was usher'd in with Ringing of Bells, and in the Evening there were Bonfires, Firing of Guns, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

The Corporation of Tewkesbury, in regard to the many Services done them by William Bromley, Esq; did on Thursday last unanimously chuse him their Recorder, in the Room of Judge Tracy, lately deceas'd.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 139 3-4ths to 140, without the Dividend. India 152 1-half. South Sea 84 1-4th. Old Annuity 108 5-8ths, for the Opening. New ditto 107 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 95 to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 102. Royal-Assurance 99. London-Assurance 12 3-4ths, for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 5l. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 19s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 3l. 6s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 4l. Premium. Salt Tallies 3l. 10s. Premium. English Copper 2l. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Par. Million Bank 106 1-half, without the Dividend.

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